THIS WEEK ON THE STAGE.

CULDIN NO

THREE NEW PLATS AND WELL-KNOWN OLD ONES IN PLENTY. A Pantomimic Version of "Pygmation and Galatea" at Baly's "The Bicycle Girl" at the Grand-All the Week's Bills.

One of the new plays which we get this week is an old stage theme presented in the form of a pantomine. "Miss Pygmalion," which we shall see at Daly's to-morrow, is a silent version of the tale of the statue that come to life, with of the tale of the woman and the image a man, the sculptor a woman and the image a man. Jane May, a Paris and London celebrity in the art of wordless dramatic expression, will enact art of wordered character, Mr. Daly sends word the principal season will begin on Nov. 20 with a revival of "The School for Scandal." Following that he will have an adaptation of a German comedy.

A second piece which we get for the first time is "The Bizycle Girl," with which Nellie Mc-Henry, nicknamed the Jolly, returns to New York at the Grand Opera House. Miss Mc-Henry's humor has a greatdeal of vim, and she seldom fails to work her audience up to a high pitch of merriment. The authorship of the new piece is not given in the announcements. The work is plainly fareical and its theme is the popularity of the bierels, on which the actress means to ride into fresh favor. She impersonates a young woman who is President of a bike club, besides being addicted to a number of the latest fads of the fashionable belle. A clambake and a bievels race are incidents, and use is made of the kinetoscope.

A third fresh offering to Thespis will be made in the Bowery at the People's where "Ups and Downs of Life" will be performed for the first time in this city. Oliver Byron is at the head and front of this affair, and, as he is a favorite these many years on the east side of the town, he is sure to get considerate attention from Bowery andiences. The play is understood to be

Bowery audiences. The play is understood to be of his own writing, or adapting, and quite as much of fan as of sensational seriousness is said to characterize the work. Mrs. Byron, a sister of Ada Rehan, plays a part.

The opening of the two theatres contained in the Olympia will occur, so Mr. Hammerstein feels sure, on the delayed date of Nov. 25. The entertainment in what is distinctively called the Olympia Theatre is to consist of "Excelsion Junior." a new burlesque, for which much sumptuousness of mounting is promised, along with a spienty of ability in the Rices company organized for the purpose. The Olympia Music Hall well have a vauderille show, and specialists who will be employed in the re-riving from abroad. The imported ones are in sufficient numbers to warrant the promise that the entire programme will be in the hands of unfamiliar entertainers, and that it will include decided novelties. Among them are the Leamy troupe, aerial performers, Hewler's miniature theatre, an elaborate display of mariometers: Glacinta de la Rocco, violinist; his Banks, a London songstress; the Andors, French transformation specialists: Harry La More, and others whose offerings give promise of unsualness.

An unsatisfied demand for a goodly number current plays prolongs their stay with us. That is the case with "King Arthur" at Abboy's. Mr. Irving revived "Becket" last night, and will do so again next Saturday night, but "King Arthur" remains in place for all the rest of this week. The dreamily poetic representa-tion of the Arthurian legend, with Mr. Irving's authoritative dignity as the King, with Miss Terry's charming presence in the guise of the Queen, and with the irreproachably artistic scenic outfit, has pleased be fashionable and intellectual town mightily." "Faust," will be given on the first two nights of next week, and

The time of "His Excelency" has been extended at the Broadway until nearly the end of December, a planned production of "The Artist's Model" having been pestponed for that purpose. The English company performing Gilbert's comic opera has won favor, not through Anglomania in the audiences, but by merits of its own. It is a party of clever-entertainers, with the actresses very alluringly dominant.

The term of "The Shop Girl" will outlast the present year at Palmer's a contract for a spell of John Drew having been cancelled. The performers imported from London with this burlessue comedy are especially well equipped, and their methods, as well as the matter assigned to them, appeal with smident directness to New York audiences. The entertainment is jovially up to the times.

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York audiences. The entertainment is jovially up to the times.

The improvement wrought in "The Year One" at the Star is easily sufficient to present Neil Birgess in guises as comical as any in which he has ever been seen. People who laughed at him as a New England old maid can't help laughing again at him as a Roman vestal with similar traits of comicality. The scenic setting is exceedingly spacious, solid, and impressive. The charlot race is a curious spectacle, even though it be less effective than was hoped by Mr. Burgess.

The entertainting value of "The Merry Countess" at the Garick has been increased by revision and condensation. The piece has quite enough of comic complication in the Parisian vein to make up a jolly farce, and Marie Jansen figures piquantly and prettily in them. She is surrounded by three very helpful comedians. This is the best vehicle which she has yet had with which to ride into public favor. Richard Mansfeld will produce here on Dec. 2 a tragic play called "The Story of Rodion the Student," an adaptation from a foreign source.

Dec. 2 a tragic play called "The Story of Rodion the Student," an adaptation from a foreign source.

Under prosperous headway at the Casino is "The Wizard of the Nik." in which the whimsteal humor of Frank Baniels inds full ecopetal humor of Frank Baniels inds full ecopetal humor of Frank Baniels inds full ecopetal humor of Frank Baniels inds people his manner of Inn appeals successfully. The character of the impecunious fakir in the land of the pyramids serves his purpose well. The duraction of this entertainment is declared to be indefinite, with an expectation that it will not need to stop within a month or two.

Still another comic entertainer with a large following is Peter F. Dailey, whose first week with "The Night Clerk" at the Bijou has been amply satisfactory to people who like his personality and his methods of making them laugh. The now farce seems to have been written to hold him and a plenty of his waggishness, and it is successful in doing that. A partial change of songs is promised for to-morrow.

That standby for merrimon, "The Gay Parisian," runs right along at Hoyt's, and will continue there until Jan. 6, when it will give place to "A Hlack Sheep," the new farce which Charles Hoyt is waiting to being in. It may be that the Dresent place will then be transferred to another New York theatre, if one can be secured. It is settled that "The Gay Parisians" will go to Chicago for sixteen weeks of the spring and summer, Tribby" at the Garden.

will go to Chicago for sixteen weeks of the spring and summer. Triby" at the Garden Tree renewal of "Triby" at the Garden brought together the best cast that the play has yet had the new members being ar good as or better than their predecessors, and the old ones are survivals of the fittest. The freeh scene of the studio, and several chanses in the play, are the studio, and several chanses in the play, are improvements, unless it be in the disputed intance of the hypootic picture in the last act. Triby" will now remain at the Garden as long, as it is wanted.

The only war drams of the week is "The Heart of Maryland," which is getting all the anticipated attention from the public at the Heraid Squaro. Mr. Belasco has carned success in this instance by a very adroit mingling of pictorial stagecraft with intensely dramatic composition, so that when the heroine starts on her wild climb, to the bell the audience is thoroughly interested in the purpose which impels her to silence that bell. The single horse race drama in town just now

her to silence that bell.

The single horse race drama in town just now is "The Shorting Duchess," at the Academy of Music; but the horses are by no means the only motive power that makes the play go. There are other melodramatic scenes than those of the turi, and an uncommonly able lot of actors to enforce them. Mr. Stodard, Mrs. Booth, and others hardly less known for capability remain in the commany.

The sole example of the Sutton Vertical and consider example of the Sutton Vertical and the commany.

ontion melodrama with us at present is "In light of St. Paul's," arousingly performed at he Asserban. The materials and make-up of

the Adarsian. The materials and make-up of this play are such as to cargoss and satisfy the multivade; and the same thing is to be said of the actors employed in the performance, as they do their work with a vivid vim which leaves little to the chances or imagination.

It is not usual to carry a bill over from one week to another unchanged at the frying Place, the German tiestre, but it has been done with "Two Coats of Arme," to which a third week is allotted. Perhaps this is to some extent attributable to the fact that American characters agure in the farcial comedy. It is a genuinely

humorous composition, and its characterization is distinctly brought out by the actors in it.

If we are compelled to get through the week with no great amount of novelty there are at tractive changes of bill to be noted by the seeker of theatrical amusement. Down at the Four teenth Street the brief experiment with mixed drama and vaudeville gives way to a reproduc tion of "The Merry World," which is by no means forgotten as an amusing blend of trav esty and burlesque, with an infusion of vanda ville. Amelia Somerville still tends its com-

ville. Amelia Somerville still leads its company. The former policy of a shift of entertainment every Monday is resumed here.

With only a week's lapse of time since "The Great Diamond Robbery" finished its term down town, that strenuous melodrama of New York city life goes to the Harlem Opera House. It will be given in the amended version of course, and the cast retains Mme. Janauschek, Mr. Bond, Mrs. Yeamans and other favorites. Among the materialistic sort of plays this one is a good example.

To-morrow's transfer to the Standard will be that of "The Sins of a Night." This is one of London's plentiful output of strenuous dramas, in which the characters and their acts are so plainly labelled that there can be no mistake about them, and in which everything is made very obvious by means of safe old methods. There is a large public for such plays, and the one in question has already found favor in another part of the city.

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There is a large public for such plays, and the one in question has already found favor in another part of the city.

The change at the Harlem Columbus is to Irish drama, in the form of "Myles Aroon," with Andrew Mack as its singing, dancing, loving, and brave here. The play is a readjustment of time-honored ideas, but the element of novelty is not lacking, and Mr. Mack is no novice in the kind of acting pleasing to Columbus audiences.

The Columbia has Francis Wilson and "The Chieftain" to offer to Brookivn. The long season of the Sullivan and Burnand comic opera in Broadway recommends it to the city across the bridge. There is no reason to suspect that the performance will show the slightest deterioration, as the company has not been altered, and Mr. Wilson does not permit any falling off in his own efforts or in those of his stage companions.

Brooklyin will also have the opportunity to

companions.

Brooklyn will also have the opportunity to judge for itself of another play recently current in Broadway, as "The Capitol" is now at the Park. This is the work of Augustus Thomas, in which questions of religion and politics, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, are treated in a fearless fashion. The characters and their doings are placed in Washington, and the life of that city is pictured in a manner whose truthfulness is a matter of dispute.

Big portions of vaudeville are served at the continuous shows. That supplied at Keith's Union Square includes Lew Dockstader, who characterized Mayor Strong in his last specialty, whose present offering suggests similar treatment of the President, for it is entitled "The Hero of Gray Gables." The Tschernhoff dogs and the Sam Lockhart trained elephants make a good showing of trained beasts. Efly Coghlan, a sister of Rose Coghlan, a newomer to the variety shows, is promised as a singer, and the roster also includes Burns and Hart, Dick Sands, the Aherns, Bruet and Riv-lere, Spence and Sartelle, Thomas F. Giynn, Will F. Denny, Lottie West-Symonds, the Buf-founs, Maude Harvey, the Johnson trio, and the Anderson.

Will F. Denny. Lottle West-Symonds, the Buffouns, Maude Harvey, the Johnson trio, and the Andersons.

Combined in the programmes at Proctor's Pleasure Palace with such specialists as Clara Beckwith, who swims in a glass tank; the Billions, traneze performers from circus tenus; the Pantzer brothers, and the trained elephants, are W. S. Cleveland's minatrels. These include such lights of the jolly semicircle as Lew Benedict, Arthur Denning, W. H. Rice, and Frank Cushman, and also employ a troupe of Japanese jugglers and a band of Arabian at hietes. There is a concert to-day at the Pleasure Palace and also at Proctor's Twenty-third Street. The latter's week-day performers include Billie Barlow, Richard Golden, and Alonzo Hatch, as vocalists, the latter illustrating his songs with stereopticon pictures; Stuart is another singer who, in woman's dress, imitates the tones and air of a prima donna; Caron and Herbert are amusing and skilful acrobats, and the Dalys, Dolan and Lenharr, and the Caritons are among the others.

For to-morrow night Koster & Bial's has the

intellectual town mightly." Fanat," will be given on the first two nights of next week, and then "The Merchantof Vealce" until Saturday night, for which the play has not yet been thosen.

Fanny Davenport passes into the second and last week of her engagement with "Gismonda" at the Fifth avenue. This Sar-Jou tragedy is well acted and embellished in Miss Davenport's production, which has been praised in The Str. for the full justice that it does in English to a play which enabled Sara Bershardt to retain a firm hold on her Parisian public for a year or two. It is melodramatic in the best and truest. Edward H. Sothern has reached the final week of his season at the Lyeum with "The Frisoner of Zenda," that wonderfully aggressine mixture of comedy and melodrama. Danlel Frohman's stock company will come here on Nov. 25 and produce. "The Home Secretary," one of the London plays of last where. The author is H. C. Carton, whom we know for several good and so in the newer studies and produce "The Home Secretary," one of the London plays of last white. The author is H. C. Carton, whom we know for several good and so in the newer shift headth. John Drew enters upon the next to his last week at the Empire, and will devote it to repetitions of "Christopher Junion," which farcical comedy, has proved a root thing for Management of "The Fischer of Health Soliton of "The Bable Shop" will be kept. It will be remembered that Mr. Drew plays a serious role in that piece. The English company performing Gilbert's comic opera has won favor, not through Anglomania in the audiences but by merita of risown. It is a party of elever elevationers, with the areas of the having been postponed for that purpose. The English company performing Gilbert's comic opera has won favor, not through Anglomania in the audiences but by merita of risown. It is a party of elever elevationers, with the present year at Palmer's a contract for a spell of John Drew having bean cancelled. The performers imported from london with this buriesue consideration of the

GEN. CRAIGHILL'S REPORT. Backwardness of the Work of Count De

fence-Estimates for Harbor Improvements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The annual report of Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, to the Secretary of War has been made public. The Board has prepared projects for the artillery defence of Philadelphia, Key West, San Diego, the month of the Columbia River. Galveston, and Puget Sound. In addition projects for the submarine mine defence of various places have been prepared or revised, and nearly all have received the approval of the Necretary of War. As illustrating the backwarlness of the work of coast defence, Gen. Craighill clies the case of Portland. Me., where the project calls for 38 guns of large calibre and 48 mortars, while emplacements are being built for but three guns; at New York, where the project calls for 45 guns and 176 mortars, while emplacements are built, or building, for only 11 guns and 32 mortars. It is not necessary to refer to the projects for the defence of other places; enough has been said to demonstrate that the work of fortifying our seacousts has barely been entered upon. Gen. Craighall attaches much importance to the defence of forts by submarine mines supplementing the artillery defence. With the small funds in hand he has completed twenty-five casemates for the defence of the Atlantic coast and San Francisco, and is about to undertake the construction of one at Galveston.

The appropriation for the preservation and repair of fortifications is entirely inadequate, and he suggests an increase from \$45,000 to \$70,000. As the appropriation of \$150,000 for the acquisition of sites for seacoust defences was entirely exhausted at Narraganset Bay. Baltimore, and Charleston, he recutests an additional appropriation of \$250,000 for other sites.

Gen. Craighill submits in detail his estimates for river and harbor improvements, which, under the administration of his predecessor, Gen. Casey, were always withheld from the public. The estimates for work in New York and adjacent harbors of New Jensey, \$50,000; harbor of refuge, \$30,000; results of refuse and harbor of refuge, \$60,000; harbor of refuge, \$20,000; harbor of refuge, \$20,000; heaving the proposition of the proposition of \$250,000; balance and camber, \$10,000; Sewton Philadelphia and Camber, \$20,000; seritan River, \$20,000; Delaware Roubarder, \$20,000; Barti mouth of the Columbia River, Galveston, and Puget Sound. In addition projects for the submarine mine defence of various places have been

River, \$20,000.

Patapaco River and channel to Baltimore, \$100,000;

James River, Virginia, \$150,000;

Potomac River, \$150,000.

Potomac River, \$150,000 Potomac River, \$150,000.

River, \$150,000.

Potomac River, \$150,000;

Pot

be reserved for park purposes and not given to commercial uses.)

The financial statement shows that there was expended on rivers and harbors during the past fiscal year (exclusive of the Missinsippi and Missouri River Commission's expenditures) the aum of \$15.440,494, making the total for the past two years \$30,904,084. The estimates submitted for the next two years, which fice. Craighill believes necessary in order to conform to the practice of Congress in failing to pass a bill during a short session, is \$21,016,197. Gen. Craighill emphasizes the fact that his estimates are only for works whose plans have already been approved by Congress and for which appropriations have been upgrouply made, and the amount in each case has been carefully considered in the expectation that it would not be reduced or scaled down if any appropriation be

POEMS WORTH READING.

Engene Field-Terrm Fillus, What sweeter cultary can there be used O'er any grave, let fame be great or small, Than what is true of him, and not abused? "He was a friend of children, one and all." O friend! who hath environed a new life, I never saw to know you, but a sort sympathetic fellow feeling, rife

With human ties, bath brought us in rapport. A vacant place, impossible to fill, Owing to the quaint flavor of his brain,

And so was lost rich wine to entertain. In him the child and man were reconciled, And in his death I pity every child,
EDWARD S. CHEAMER.

Wanderers.

From the London Sunday Sun. We followed the path of years.

And waiked for a while tegether
Through the hills of kep and the vale of fears.
Sunned by languter and washed by fears,
In the best and the worst of weather.

Till we came to a gloomy wood,
Where our steps were forced anunder
By the twisted, tangled trees that stood,
Beeting above like a froming bood,
With a world of darkness under.

And whenever by chance we met I whenever by chance we have the wowshand's open spaces, were truised and tattered and solled and wet, in much to pity, forget, to our scarred and dusty faces.

Well!—It was long ago, And the leaves in the wood are falling. As we wander wearly to and fro, With many a change in our learts, I know; But still I can hear you calling. ARTHUR J. LEGOR.

Sweethearts Always, I rom the Domestic Monthly.

If aweethearts were sweethearts always,
Whether as maid or wife,
No drop would be haif as pleasant
In the mingled draught of life,

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushe. When the wife has frowns and sighs, And the wife's have a wrathful glitter. For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always.

The same to sweetheart and wife,
Who would change for a future of Eden
The Joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent, And care on the auxious brow Off replaces the sunsilne that perished With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart Is wife and sweetheart still, Whose voice, as of old, can charm him; Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill; Who has plucked the rose to find ever its beauty and fragrance increase, As the flush of passion is mellowed in love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness: Who finds in the form a grace: Who finds in the form a grace: Who reads an unaltered bris

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah, happy is he crowned with such a life! Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart, And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!

Bryan of Nebraska. From the Nebraska State Journal

I heard Bill Bryan's campaign cry. The same old melancholy song. And in my heart I questioned why He left the State and stayed so long.

Just when the flercest fight was on bemocracy had ever known. The bravest of the brave was gone And Phelps was forced to fight alone. When in the thickest of the fray Pheips charged with valor on the for Then iryan's breath at Monterey The blowing at so much a blow.

In vain I plead for his return, And wrote to him: "Dear friend, alsa, Our camp fires can no longer burn; There's no one here to furnish gas."

He came, but passed us by with scorn, And soon his soul-insufring voice.

The sequel is too sad to tell, How deep the draught of grief and shame; Our silver hopes have gone to—well No matter: Bryan is to blame.

King of Tigre.

From the Ave Marka.
King of Tigre, comrade true!
Where in all thine lales art thou?
Balling on Fennecea blue?
Wearing Amapala now?
Eing of Tigre, where art thou?

Eattling for Antilles' Queen? Sabre hilt or olive bough? Crown of dust or laurel green? Eaving love or marriage vow? King and comrade, where art thou?

Bailing on Pacific seas? Pitering tents in Pinia now? Underneath magnolia trees? Thatch of pain or cedar bough Soldier-singer, where art thou

Consting on the Oregon?
Saddle-bow or birchen prow?
Round the isles of Amazon?
Pampas, plain or mountain brow?
Prince of rovers, where are thou?

Answer me from out the West: I am wears, stricken now; Thou art strong, and I would rest; Iteach a hand with lifted brow; King of Tigre, where art thou? CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

of Atavism-Before a Family Miniatures, I rom the London World.

Progenitors of mine.
As I stand before your shrine,
of thanks I will not hum you any hymns,
For it cannot be denied.
Without prejudice of pride,
Pm the essence of your weaknesses and w

Oh, grandstre, when you Your system did bedew With Madeira, dil you never give a thought To what atress of lemon squashes, And saline and soda washes. I, through gouly diagnosis, should be brought?

Great grandina, your taste In porcelain and pasts. Which never by your pradence was repressed, Bay have been your qualque chose Your scion to dispose To extravagance in living, and the rest. Oh peevish dame and pale, With fan and ferthingale.

Sure the vials of your vapors live unscaled, in your milieu so exotic and your humours so neurotic Are the sources of my décadence revealed.

Prithee, had not you, sir knight, Of complexion pink and white, Very preity power in your face For fluttering the lives Of other people's wives? Now I wonder have I got that special grace!

To out my burden short.
It is rather rough to thwart
A sout that would properly pursue:
When I want to be a salut.
Says Hereditary Taint.
"Better do a fittle sinning." and I do:

COTSFORD DICK. The Pickpocket, From the Elite.

"Dear," she sobbed, timblity (she was a bride),
"My posket has been picked!" Without a word
(She was a bride), he never once demurred;
But from his pocket took, nor oven sighed,
A crisp new bill, ann assed: "What was it, dear
A ten or a twenty? See, I have it here!"
(She was a bride.)

"It was but ten." with a soft blush she crisd; But looked so sweet that joyfully he laid. The twenty in her hand, and thought he paid Small price for her quick kiss; she was a brids; Then turned, but a low whisper met his ear; "Perhaps, perhaps, I ought to tell you, dear-(She was a bride.)

Her voice sank lower still; she faintly sighed.
And sought for words she could not seem to find;
At last: "Twax I who picked it, do you mind P'
Of course he didn't mind (she was a bride),
But thought it such a pretty little trick.
He laid down twenty more for her to pick,
(She was a bride)

ALICE WELLINGTON BOLLING.

The Matterhorn Hend. From the Dog Funcier. Overwhelmed I have been by the Matterborn's loom; I have clum where its chasms abysmally gloom; I have need the forehead, creased, wrinkled, and old; I have noted its forehead, creased, wrinkled, and old; Its brows that are bent upon purposes bold, Held steadily to as milleunitums so; I have bowed my bared head to its crowning of snow.

The Matterhorn rises subjectively grand in memory's world, as retiring, I stand Where monuments crowd on the Field of the Dead, And mutely express what can never be said. However we try, the foundations from where The Palace of Hope ascends through the air. But what is thus causing to nobly arise. The splendid old mountain to memory's syes? A head that is crowned with a glory of white. With a brow that is set with a purposeful might. With a forchead which thinking has wrinking lined. head that is surely the home of a mind!

A head that is howed as its hearer pursues.
His belsurely way about trim avenues.
Bowed lowly, where ancient and mangive there rest
A monolith over the crumbling breasts
Of his dead, still lowly before a rough stone
In a plat that is tended, but sadly alone! The head, it is up, and the giance is about, As if to make something more certainly out. There's a smile on the lips, and a look in the eyes, That Boubt, the Cold Flend of the Parkness, defies like Flend of the Parkness, defies like Flance of Hope, it is real, complete, and he and his dead there lovingly meet!

The names on the monolith's weather stained face, by scraping the messes, I managed to trace. The name on the stone? Let the selfab world stare! Twas the name of a dog that was rudely out there! Is there hope that a dog may arise from the dead? The answer is, yes! from a flatterhorn head!;

QUESTIONS BY SUN READERS.

An anonymous friend, F., informs us that Barah Williams wrote the posm, "1s it Troe, O God in Heaven," and we find the statement to be correct. Sarah Williams was an English woman, who died in 1807, whose poems were published in 1803 under the title, "Twilight Hours," with an introduction by the Rev. E. H. Piumptre, since famous for his translation of Sophocles's tragedies. The poem, in full, is as follows

IS IT SO, O CHRIST IN HEAVEN, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye can not bear them now."—John xvl., 12.

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the souls we loved so well Must remain in pain eternal, must abide in endice And our love avail them nothing, even Thine avail ne

more †
Is there nothing that can reach them—nothing bridge the chasm o'er ? I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the Anti-christ must reign ? Rtill Basti ming shapes protesn, dying but to live Waging war on God Almighty, by destroying feeble With the heathen for a rear guard, and the learned

I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the highest suffer

most? That the strongest wander farthest and most hope lessly are lost?
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain And the angulah of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain?

"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that, whichever way we go. Walls of darkness must surround us, things we would but cannot know? That the infinite must bound us, as a temple vell us

While the Pinite ever wearles, so that none attain con-"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

come
Is so glorious and so perfect that to know would That, if only for a moment, we could pierce beyond With these poor, dim eyes of mortals we should just

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the fulness yet to

see God, and die? "I have many things to show you, but ye cannot lear We are glad to see that our correspondent, how ever far he may be from facts, has the courage of hi

convictions:

"President Jefferson Davis was ironed by order of Secretary of War Stanton to humiliate him and the people of the South, especially the Confederate soliers. Your snawer to the question that he was ironed to prevent him from committing suicide is infamously false, in other words a dam lie. Yours truly.

"Thomas Jeptenson Blooger, "Ex-Confederate solder, Army Northern Virginia.

"Wisstron, N. C., Nov. 11." If our hasty friend will re-read our answer, he will learn that we didn't say that Davis was irone went him from committing suicide.

Who wrote the poem containing these lines:
A traitor sold him to his foes:
O deed of deathless alame.
I charge thee, boy, if e'r thou meetst
With one of Asspiri's name.
Face him as thou wouldst face the foe
Who wronged thy sire's renown.
Remember of what blood thou art,
And strike the traitor down.
Who was sold, and who was the traitor?
F. B. L.

The lines occur in W. E. Aytoun's poem, "The Execution of Montrose," which is one of his lays of the "Scottish Cavallers," The person sold was James Graham, Marquess of Montrose, leader of the Scottish royalists. He was defeated by Gen, Leslie on April 17, 1650; he then fied to the Highlands, but was be-trayed to Lesde on May 8 by McLeod of Assynt, who had been a guest of the Marquesa's. He was taken to Edinburgh, and hanged on May 21, 1650.

1. To what political party did the following English authors belong: Thackersy, Dickens, and Bulwer-Lytton; also the American novellas, Cooper ? 2. Were considered to the American Property of the Control of Monte Cristo, "The Son of Monte Cristo," and "Monte Cristo," "The Son of Monte Cristo, and of Monte Cristo, and of Blackmod, according to the Pathology Review, of the Pathology Review, and of Blackmod, and the United States at that time?

1. Thackeray was a Liberal; Dickens a Liberal; Bul-wer-Lytton a Liberal at first, and latera Conservative. Cooper was thoroughly Democratic in his convictions an ardent believer in America and the republican under his superintendence, as most of the "Dumas novels" were written. S. Henry Reeve, who is just dead, edited the Edinburgh Review for the last forty years: Blackwood's was edited by John Black-wood; who edited the Quarterly we do not know. So far as these magazines were concerned, there was no war. They were critical reviews pure and simple.

What were the immediate reasons for the Cuba

President Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban re public makes this reply: "In 1894 the Spanish Government threw the entire responsibility of the Cuban debt on the people [of Cuba], keeping all the powe lin its own hands], the income [of the island] being devoted to the maintenance of the army and navy, and very little [being used] for internal improvements." This is the statement of an official, if not an official statement.

official statement.

Am I a British subjector an American citizen? (This question I asked you before, and you answered: but in my statement of the case I made a grave mistake in saying that my farther took out two sets of naturalization papers at different dates.) My father was born in Dublin, came to this country when a young man, and became naturalized by law; lived here for some years, married here then went back to Publin, not temporarily, but taking up his permanent abode, and became a Justice of the Peace there, I was forn in Dublin. Circumstances made him again come to America when I was 5 years old, but he did not take out naturalization papers a second time.

You are not a citizen. So far as you are con-

You are not a citisen. So far as you are concerned, your father's American naturalization doesn' enter into the matter. You are the son of an Irish J

Why is it that a flame can be seen hovering over a toothpick or other small attick of wood held over a lamp chimney quite a while before it comes down to the wood? The draught simply lifts the flame up; the wood is burning, as you will notice by its charring. As soon as the combustion has gone far enough to be stronge. than the draught the flame settles down to the stick

Can you inform me when and by whom the "elevator" or "lift" was invented or instituted? Ex rel, there is in the "Greville Manoirs," Geneva, March 18, 1830, the following: "For the comfort of their bodies (the King's and Queen s of Sardinal he has had a machine made like a car, which is drawn up by a chain from the bottom to the top of the house; it holds about six people, who can be at pleasure elevated to any story, and at each ianding place there is a contrivance to let them in and out." It seems that Greville's employment of "elevated" gave an a priori claim to the American term; granting that etymologically the word "lift" is preferable.

CARREDOR LIVINGETON.

The latest cyclopædia says that elevators in some

The latest cyclopedia says that elevators in som forms have been used for many years, moved by horse or man power, but that the modern elevator dates from about 1850. Assuming that to be correct E. G. Otts would seem to be the inventor of the elevator of to-day, as it was about 1850 that he obtained a chance to install one of his machines in this city, where it worked successfully. He exhibited his ma-chine at the Crystal Palace in this city 1858-58. He died in 1861. ___

 When did the two great political parties assume their names?
 What is the origin of the mill used in United States currency?
 Can you tell me how far back card playing dates? far back card playing dates?

1. The Democratic party was originally called the Republican party; it changed its name in 1800. The Republican party was formed in 1805-56, and had its first National Convention at Philadelphia, June 18. 1856. 2. The word comes from the French mille meaning one thousand. A mill is the one-thousandth part of a dollar. It has never been coined. S. Card playing dates back in Europe to 1370 and perhaps arriler, and in the East further back yet. Its exact

W. R. H .- The plural of "fertilizer" is "fertilizers. Mac .- There is no Catholic training school for nurses: nor is there any Catholic school of medicipe. Easter came on April 17 in 1892, 1881, 1870. and 1808. J. F. W .- "Between decks" of an ocean steamer is "between decks." When there is no deck over you

head you are "on deck." F. G. Hall.-The figures of the Californian and Aus tralian gold production in 1858 and 1858 are based on estimates, which vary between \$181.600,000 and \$124.000,000, the lowest respectively for those two years, to \$182.000,000 and \$155,000,000, the highest respectively. These latter figures are those of two separate statisticians; they were taken by Mr. Marshall as being as well based as any.

Alex. Grassick .- 1. The innocent party in a divorce suit in this State may remarry; the guilty party must live reputably for five years, unless be (or she) chooses get married in another State. In that case, reputa be living inn't required, and the second marriage, con-tracted in defiance of New York law, must be ac-cepted as lawful here, because it was contracted under, my, New Jersey law. S. We guess John L. Sullivan is about the champion prise fighter of this country; he wears much better than the other "fighters." PLAYERS.

Questions written on both sides of the sheet of our sell not receive attention from this depa On Nov. 11, while engaged in a two-hand six-card cribbage game, I made the unusual count (in play) of 14 on one card. I never have seen or heard of such a count before. I played a seven, opponent a deuce making nine; I paired on a deuce, making eleven; op-ponent made a pair royal and called thirteen, and I played the fourth deuce, making fifteen-two and a louble pair royal, and pegged 14. Can you beat it?

Which of these two hands is the higher in a game of poker, a flush or a full house? The full house.

In a game of draw poker A deals, B games, C, D, and E decitie to stay. A stays and bets. Hoalis. A gay "That's good," throwing his hand on the table face down. Can A be compelled to show his hand? H. B. C. He must show his hand.

When you order your partner up in enchre do you have to play it slone? No. You may if you wish, bus is to not compulsory. A. B. and C are playing pinochle. A leads suft no trumps. If and C must both trump. Kindly decide whether C must go over H's trump. R. CHARL. He must if he can.

A bets that in the game of draw poker that in the draw, if a card is by accident turned face up, he is not entitled to the next card, but must wait until all the others have drawn their cards and then he gets a card in place of the one turned up. It claims he is cuttiled to a card at once before the others draw. Who wins.

ISAAC WOLFF.

B wins. When a card is faced in the draw, the dealer

In a game where straights are played will the account on either end of a straight J. claims it can only be counted in a high one, as ace, king, queen, jack, and ten. I claim that ace, deuce, three, four, and two is a straight, with the ace the lowest card; but he says that the ace does not count at all, that it is only a four straight. Please decide. You are right. The ace counts as either end.

In a game of poker can a person take in a pot with only four cards in his hand A four-card hand is foul and cannot win if called,

In a game of cribbage, A plays 7, B plays 2; A plays 3, B plays 4; A plays 3 and counts a run of 8, B plays 6 and counts a run of 8, B bets that A cannot make a run with the sec for 6; A bets that he can. Ploase decide. Day McCormack. It does not matter in what order the cards are played so long as they form a sequence. The runs you both scored are these: On the play of the three. was entitled to a run of 4; on the play of the six. I was entitled to a run of 7.

Cinch—A and B are partners, as are O and D. A and B have two points to go, C and D have four to go, A and B bid eight, and in the full of the cards make bigh, low, jack, game, and left five. C and D make the right five. Which wins? S. N. L.

What does four sevens and an ace count in a game of cribbage? F. H. Clank. Twenty-four; fifteen twelve and twelve sevens.

In playing a two-handed game of pinochle one party claimed out, and in counting was found to have but the points. He being six points short, I claim that he loses the game. He claims that the game must be continued. Who is correct? 6. 8. You are. A player may claim game at any stage of as penalty for the false claim.

A. B. and Care playing a game of seven up: A deals B begs: A deals three cards and turns up jack: B wants them bunched. Does A get credit for the jack if they are bunched?

Five men are playing poker: A deals B opens the fack pot, C passes, D thys. E passes; then the dealer, A, picks up his hand and finds six cards. In this case what is proper to do?

Jack Por, A's hand is dead and he is out for that round. Poker is the game, and A is dealing. B edges 25

A doesn't raise the ante. He simply fills it and makes it cost 50 cents more to draw cards. He is entitled to do that.

In a game of Chicago pool, 61 points, two-handed game, scratches to count. After all the balls have been played off the table, a figures up his score. He has 75 peints and 5 scratches, which count 15 boints against him, which, after being deducted from his score, would leave him 60 points. It has 45 points, no scratches. Who wins, A with 60 points, or should the game be played over again? rame be played over again? If you agreed to play a 61-point rame, you must play another frame, and the one who first scores 61 wins. If there was no such agreement, A wins.

A and B play five (5) games of cards. A wins three games and B wins two. B says to A, "You won fifty per cent. more games than I did." A says, "No. I won only twenty per cent. more than you did." Who is right?

PER CENTAGE. You are both right. Of the total number of games In a same of poker has the dealer the right to stand put a ter detaching three cards from the deck and only wants to draw one. Must be discard three cards from his hand and take the three detached?

When a player has called for cards in the draw h must take them if they have been separated from the pack. The dealer has no exception. In playing whiskey poker the first man to the right of the dealer takes the dumny and the second man draws one card and closes the deal. Can each of the

JACK POT.

wice against the closer's once They may draw once only. A and H are playing a same of pitch, bid to the dealer and make the hat point. A has two to go and has one to go. A deals and is hid two, which he does not accept. A makes high and lock and H make low. Who wins?

A party are playing toker. A opens the tack pofor \$1: Braises \$2. A calls for three cards, Betand pat. The dealer finds that he has mixed his cards at up. A refuses to accept cards, as he would not receive those from the original pack, and thinks there should be a compromise. What rule governs the case?

E. Mc.

 Does the age ever pass in draw poker?
 A be
 B that if the age man drops his hand that the age does
 not pass to the next man. A claims the age new passes.

CAPTAIN. The privilege of the age never passes. A wins.

Pinochlo.—A has 920. It leads a 0 and A takes it with a 10 and meld 80 kings. Is he out, or does he need another trick?

J. Doughestr. He is out if he claims the game. In the game of cassino an opponent builds one six, there is a three spot on the table, and I have an ace and a ten spot in my hand. Can I by using the three on the table and the see in my hand change his build to ten? I have maintained that it is permissible and according to rules as long as I use a card out of my own hand.

You are wrong. You cannot alter the build of an

pponent by using a card from the board.

In a game of poker, no limit. A bets B that it is possible for him to raise B out, while B claims that If he has any money in the pot he has a right to see A's Q''.

We have a right to see A's R is right. A player who has money in always a right to a show for his money. In borrowed to raise he must borrow to call.

A and Bare placing double pinochle. A's score is 970, he leads ace diamonds (trump ace), nields 40 and calls out. B claims be must take another trick. A claims he is game soon as his score reaches 1,000, Kindly decide.

Please decids the counts of the following in eribhare. Cards are played as follows: 2, 2, 2, 6, 8, 5, 1, 4, 1 claim the counts are 1, one pair, 2; 2, two pair, 5; 15, 2; 4-6-sequence for 6.

8. L. Kennedy. You are right.

In a game of seven-up, where there is no count or game cards out, can the non-dealer score the point of game?

If. A. C.

No. Neither scores game. In a game of poker the dealer discovers that he has six cards after the pot had been opened by the first man. Is only the dealer's hand dead or are all hands "Goo-Goo."

Only the dealer's. S W and C play a three-handed game of pinochle. C melds out. The game is 1,000 points. S and W claim that C must take a trick before he is out. C does not take a trick, and being 1,027 points refuses to play another hand. Please decide. C. W. S. In three and four hinded pinochle the melds are announced at the beginning of the hand but are not secred until the player takes a trick. If C had not taken a trick in that hand his mold did not score and he was not 1,027 points. So he lost the game for his false claim.

A B and C play a three-handed cutthroat game of suchre. A has 9 points, B 8 points and C 4 points. C s turn to dnal and is suchered, making A 11 points. B 10 points. Which one wins?

Queer Hinds of Spectacles. Spectacles, to enable the user to see objects

near at hand or at a distance, are made in a variety of forms. In a common form the glasses are in two parts, joined at the centre, the upper halves being of a power suited to distance and the lower halves to reading. Sometimes a piece is cut out of the glass and a piece of a different power is put in its place. Sometimes the variation is made by cementing a wafer of glass over a part of the spectacle glasses, and sometimes by grinding away a glasses, and sometimes by grinding away a part of the spectacle glasses. There are made also spectacles with creacent-shaped glasses the upper part of the glass being cut out entirely; the wearer reads through the glasses and looks over them to see at a distance. There are spectacles called cierical glasses, that are like glasses with the upper halves cut off; the wearer looks down through the glasses to read, and he can see over them without effort when he looks at the congregation.

THE SUN'S SCHOOL FOR CARD PALL OF THE CHRYSANTHERUM. Pashton Has Turned Against It and Gr

Really, the condition of Mile, Chrysanthen grows pitiful. Somebody said three years ago when her decline commenced that she looked like cold slaw. Now nobody thinks

about her enough to call her names. "Why, they play such a small part in eur business," said a Broadway florist to a Sun reporter, "that I have not even thought whether this year. Maybe there are, but I don't believ

Nobody cares, indeed, though four years ago at the Horse Show one of the shaggy blossoms was seen on every other satin lanel and a bunch of them lay on the ledge of every second box. It looked last year as though she might grow again into something like her old popularity. But that hope failed. The season came around. and the public was as judifferent as the florists. Prices went down with the demand. When they are put on view in the shop windows now it is only to fill some vacant corner. "Nobody wants 'em," said the florist, "but

they do fill up." It was to the craze for enrysanthemums that raged for several years that their present de cline in favor is attributed.

"They overdid it so," said a gardener who grew them extensively, "that now it is scarcely rofitable to grow them. It demands a great ical of time and care to grow the large ones, and now that the price has decreased their culture is hardly worth while. There are few new varieties produced, and we must look to the amateur growers in the future for any novelties. It would not pay the regular florists to attempt the work. Of course, anything new attracts attention for a while, but the reward does not compensate now for the trouble that the chresen hemums demand. It would be difficult anyhow to make them larger. My opinion is that then will become popular again when the growers get back to the original size and devote their ab ention again to the smaller flowers. If chrysanthemums ever become the fashion again I beleve it will begin with the small flowers."

But there are yet people enough who love the flowers to buy them for their own sake, and with them the yellow and white are the colors most in demand. The deep red ranks next in favor and the call is least for the pink, which in few of the flowers offered for sale now is pale enough to be pretty. There was a glass of them on view the other day in the windows of a

enough to be pretty. There was a glass of them on view the other day in the windows of a florist's establishment in Fifth avenue, and their color was a pink so deep that it shaded into a dull heliotrope. The petals were thick and curved and the flower was not dainty in its effect of color or graceful in form. The demands of buyers for the blossoms other than the white and the yellow are slight. Among these the thin petals, curved and shaggy, are best liked.

When the rage for the chrysanthemums was at its height it had so little rivalry from the other flowers that it was never possible to say that one was any more in demand than another. In the reaction fashion rushed to violets when Mile. Chrysanthème was dethroned, and the most moiest of flowers has reigned now for several years in the place of the most flamboyant. But the direction this autumn has been toward the rose. The indications are that the rose will remain in the highest place, sharing to some slight extent with the violets, which every woman loves and knows will go well with any gown she wears. This year there will be a new fashion to vary the tightly backed bunches which have been the fashion. Some of the florists are making bunches for the corsage in which the violets are lossely tied together and interspecsed or bordered with the green leaves. As it takes fewer flowers to make an effective bunch in this way, the style is likely to become popular with the public, even if it does not with the florists.

As though there were not enough to hurry her downfall, the fashion in men's dress changed to

ne florists.

As though there were not enough to hurry her As though there were not enough to hurry her downfall, the fashion in men's dress changed to the prejudice of Mile. Chrysanthème. Observers of these matters have noticed that flowers are worn less and less every year by men. A Sunday morning stroll on the avenue or the afternoon promemade will show but a small number of men with flowers in their buttonholes, and flowers will probably not be worn by the men who are regarded as setting an example in such particulars of dress. This change has worked its share in the downfall of the chrysanthemum, and as it takes an occasion as important as participation in a wedding or the task of leading a cotilion to make a boutonulere fashionable now, the flowers chosen are rarer and costlier than the chrysanthemum. So influences come from every side to lower Mile. Chrysanthème's shaggy head.

THE OHIO EXCISE LAW.

Observers Not Impressed With Its Ability to Prevent Soles on Sunday, The blue ribben temperance crusade, which wept across the United States twenty years ago and encouraged so many cold-water Prohibitionists with the hope that they would be able to do away with the sale of intoxicating liquors in many States thereafter by legislation, had its origin in Ohio, and Ohio laws on the subject of the liquor traffic have been looked at askance by liquor men and their customers ever since. The Ohio Dow law, as it is called, passed by the Columbus Legislature on May 14, 1886, and since amended from time to time, has found favor among some New York city Republicans. who turn instinctively to Ohio whenever a candidate is to be sought, the party principles enunciated, or an important statute framed. This is

what the Dow law provides on the subject of

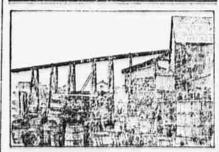
"The sale of intoxicating liquors, whether

distilled, malt, or vinous, on the first day of the

vhiskey selling:

distilled, malt, or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist on the written prescription of a regular practising physician for medical purposes only, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and all places where such intoxicating liquors are, on other days, soid or exposed for sale texcept regular drug stores), shall on that day be closed, and whoever makes any sale, or allows any such place to be or remain open on that day, shall be fined not more than \$100 and not less than \$25 and be imprisoned in the county fall or city prison not less than ten days and not exceeding thirty days."

That is section 11 of the Dow law. How far this provision would meet the favorable views of the advocates of "a more liberal and progressive Sunday law" is a question, but they would probably not regard this particular provision as a practical solution of the difficulty. Observant travellers who have sojourned for a time in what used to be the Queen City of the West, but has now lost that distinction, Cincinnati, are not favorably impressed with the efficacy of the Dow law as a measure providing against the evils resulting from the traille in intoxicating liquors. They find the law to be wholly ineffective as a means of decreasing the consumption of distilled, malt, or vinous beverages on Sunday. They observe beer drinking on a generous scale and in large amounts in Cincinnati and in other Ohio cities, and they declare that the particular provision of the low law which probabits sales on Sunday is practically a dead letter and rather an instrument for blackmail than an aid to decorous Sunday observance. One peculiarity of the Dow law has been observed by those who have crossed the State of Ohio in railroad cars, particularly on trains having a restaurant or buffet attachment. So soon as the State line which separates Ohio from its neighbors is crossed the state of being a restaurant or buffet attachment. So soon as the State line which separates Ohio from its neighbors is crossed the st week, commonly called Sunday, except by a



Diseased animal fats drawn from vats into barrels at Barren Island for soapmakers. From Brooklyn Times.

Veterinary Surgeon Ackerman of the Heatth De-partment says. "Changers among the borses has re-cently developed and it has been round necessary to shout the animals."

"I have analyzed 'COAL OIL JOHNNY'S'
PETROLEUM SOAP, and find it is free from Official Chemist to the Produce Exchange, N. Y. City. "Coal Oil Johnny's" Petroloum Soap is white and ransparent. Boaps made from Barren island fats are of transparent. ADMINISTRATIO THE ARMY. Increase—Shoulder Straps for the Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-There is no doubt, of course, that Secretary Lamont will stand by Gen. Miles's recommendations for giving the infantry a three-battalion organization, since ast year, in his own report, he proposed au slaborate plan that included that change, and also an increase of the enlisted strength by about 4,000 men. Gen. Miles represents that an increase of the army to 35,000 men, exclusive of officers, would not be too much, in view both of the demands of the seacoast forts, which need larger garrisons to man them as new batteries are constructed, and also in view of the demands imposed by such disturbances as the one in Chicago. But it seems probable that if Congress authorizes an increase in the enlisted strength, it will be of a moderate character at present on account of the condition of the finances. The recommendation that the pay of non-commissioned officers should be in-

creased will find advocates in Congress. The long-delayed army regulations are likely to be issued, it is said, during the present week, The work of revision and of the transfer of special matter to other official publications, as, for example, to staff corps hand books, reduces the rolume to a smaller compass than the present one, while giving a chance for a very full index. The recent orders changing the system of pay remain in the new volume in spite of the protest against it. So do those covering the new system of recruiting, and those relating to the confluement of prisoners at posts, although it has sometimes been suggested that an effort would be made to procure the restoration of the Fort Leavenworth prison to the army. noteworthy among the regulations is the statement that efforts to influence legislation or procure personal favor, save through military channels, will be noted in the records of

ment that efforts to influence legislation or procure personal favor, save through military channels, will be noted in the records of officers,
This somewhat vague declaration will probably
be sufficient for its purpose.

Five assistant surgeens out of forty-sight candidates examined will be appointed in the army
No other examination is expected to occur until
next autumn, any vacancies that may arise being held until that time. The three candidates
that passed highest have been selected for vacancies now existing, anditwo others will soon,
occur. There will be examinations soon of culisted men for acting hospital steward.

Fourteen vacancies are still needed for the enlisted men for acting hospital steward.

Fourteen vacancies are still needed for the enlisted men who have passed their examinations
for commissions. There is some anxiety, therefore, as to whether all will procure the shoulders
straps, since a suitable number of places muss
be left for the cadets at West Point. Gen,
Milee's suggestion that such men should receive their commissions, and on suitable terms
return to civil life, would have the advantage of
educating a contingent of young men in the
army, who would then be prepared in case of
the outbreak of war to resume their places in
the service. This might prove a very important
adjunct to the system of popular military education; for many young men would be glad, perhaps, to undertake the two years in the army
required as a proliminary to a commission if
they could be sure of getting it on passing the
required examination, either adopting the army
as a profession under such advantages, or else
passing with honors and with peouniary bonsfits back to civil life.

On the other hand, some might argue that
this plan of returning to civil life might tend to
diminish in the army its best enlisted strength.
There being no limit to the number of candidates possible, there would be a tempation to
soon the visiting army of its very best enlisted
men might be increased. Still, t

Picturesque Strawberry Point, with Its Summer Climate and Grand Scenery. The season that is just finished has been the most profitable in the matter of tourists as well as gold miners that Alaska has ever had. Now hat it is over, and the regular inhabitants of the Territory have had a chance to think about it a little by themselves, they are beginning to talk about the great things in store for them. Alaska is gorgeous in summer. Nowhere else in the world is there such scenery as along the Juneau. Not only is nature dressed in he best to receive the tourists who are going there in ever-increasing throngs, but the inhabitants also get on their good clothes and their good behavior, and for four or five months the whole Territory is arrayed in its Sunday best. But this good clothes exhibition comes only in streaks. It occurs for about two days of each week, when the steamer from "down below" is in. The tourists come and go with the steamers, and rarely stay over from one boat to another. As the steamers lie in each port only a day or less, the tourists have not much chance to make a lasting impression. Now, however, there is likely to be a change. Juneau men are nothing if they are not huse

put up a big hotel on Strawberry Point, at the en-trance to Glacier Bay, in southeastern Alaska. Strawberry Point is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in all Alaska. It lies between Juneau and Sitka at the entrance to Glacier Bay. It is a glacial moraine, which extends out into ley straits about ten miles from the mainland, and separates the entrance to Glacier Bay on the east from the little narrow strait between Pleasant Island and the mainland on the west. The moraine has an elevation of from 50 to 100 feet above high tide, and contains hundreds of acres of fertile level land. If there is a place in the Territory where agricultural pursuits can be carried on it is as Strawberry Point. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and the benches are mostly free from the marshy ground which characterizes most of the level land along the coast in southeastern Alaska. The whole peninsula is covered with a luxurious growth of blue Joint and other grasses, and many acree of it are dotted with the strawberry penints which give the point its name. They are so thick that when they are in blossom in the early summer the land resembles a New York farmer's field of dalsies, and in September, when the berries ripen, they fairly make the ground red.

The climate at Strawberry Point is much pleasanter than at most other places in Alaska. At Sitka, for instance, the average is 200 days of rain, snow, or fog a year. Juneau is about as bad. It never geta very cold because of the influences of the warm Japan current, but there are very few days of clear skies and bright sumshine. But at strawberry Point the precipitation of rain in summer, and the curresponding fall of snow in winter, are much less than at Juneau. This is because acroes the bay in the west the lotty Fairweather range towers like an army of glant sentines stationed there to protect this little garden spot from the terriby ley winds that would sweep across from the Pacific if these mountains did not hold them back. The rainfalls in summer are like those of the interior and not like the long, steady drizze and downpours of Sitka and Juneau. Strawberry Foint is probably the only place in Alaska is on vi and picturesque spots in all Alaska. It lies between Juneau and Sitka at the entrance to Glacier Bay. It is a glacial moraine, which ex-

tiers, and with the recollection of this season's profits and possibilities they are arranging to

How to Make Indolent Hens Lay.

Bradden, Nov. 10. Scance valuable divice to formers is given by 6. H. P. Line, who is a great chicken raiser and egg producer in Lower Aleane. His blan in order is to make his helm work for a living. Mr. Line ents:

"It is necessary to make hens scratch for a living I accomplish this by feeding some on the connectent of shelling at. I take what I consider a leaves-sary intuitor of eat, sell them up into south parts and throw them to the chickens, leaving the grains of eath sell them up into south parts and throw them to the chickens, leaving the grains of eath sell the col. This makes them work in order to scarre a meal, and work of this k not is absolutely requisite to the production of eggs.

"I have observed this principle of feeding for some years and have been satisfied with the results, because my hone tay in the fall and wister, when eggs are high in price." From the Plaintelphia Record.

company.